NEW PROVISIONAL CLASS F3L – Lighter than Air (Rules)

Proposal from France

3.L.1. **Definitions**
Lighter Than Air are split in four categories:

3.L.1.1. Balloon: A model aircraft lighter than air, supported statically in the air, with no means of propulsion by any power source, whose ascending strength comes from a gas lighter than air.

3.L.1.2. Hot air balloon: A model aircraft lighter than air, supported statically in the air, with no means of propulsion by any power source, which obtain its buoyancy solely as a result of heating air. The envelope may contain no gas other than air and the normal product of combustion.

3.L.1.3. Air-ship: A model aircraft lighter than air, supported statically in the air, fitted with means of propulsion and orientation whose ascending strength comes from a gas lighter than air.

3.L.1.4. Hot air air-ship: A model aircraft lighter than air, supported statically in the air, fitted with means of propulsion and orientation, which obtain its buoyancy solely as a result of heating air. The envelope may contain no gas other than air and the normal product of combustion.

3.L.2. **Weight - Size**
The maximum volume of the envelope of the model in flying order shall not exceed two hundred cubic meters.
The total weight of the fuel when carried (including gas) shall not exceed five Kg.
No refuelling will be permitted after the model is airborne.

3.L.3 **Radio-controlled Flights**
For record attempts (distance, duration, altitude…), the landing area of the radio-controlled balloons cannot be defined before the flight.
The radio-controlled balloons or the radio-controlled air-ships shall not have any physical link with any outside parts (soil, air-ship or air-craft, pilot…).

3.L.4. **Soil-controlled Flights**
The material bond with the model is directly linked to the ground or to any other object/people in contact with the ground or the surface of the water. Only one link between the model and the ground is permitted.

3.L.5. Records attempts
The following records attempts are suggested : duration, gain of altitude, direct distance, shorter direct distance within time...

3.L.6. Competitions
Competitions can be organised at national and/or at international level.
Each competition should be based on minimum three different type of flights such as : designed target (point, line, area), chosen target (point, line), stationary flight, flight angle, shortest/longest distance…